TWEED'S GHOST IN THE WOODS.

Supposed Guardianship of Popular Interests in the Adirondack Wilderness Utilized for Private Greed.

SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS

A State Forest Commissioner Who Is Also a Corporator in a Big Lumber Company.

MATTHEW, VI., 24.

"No Man Can Serve Two Masters: For Either He Will Hate the One, and Love the Other; or Else He Will Hold to the One, and Despise the Other."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1891 .- It has been said that sometimes great and small men have similar traits of character. I have discovered a very striking illustration of this fact in one of the State departments. Mr. Theodore B. Basselin is a Forest Commissioner. He is a long way after General Blucher, the famous field marshal of Prussia. But his evident thought when he was raised up by Governor Hill and shown the forest of the State, which he swore to protect, reminds one of Blucher's celebrated remark on viewing a peaceful country be was constrained to watch over and not devastate. The old General on viewing the pastoral scene from s church tower was asked for his opinion of the charming view. "What booty!" he grunted. The records of the State show that Commissioner

Basselin has not only organized a lumber company to strip the forest preserve, but has been led, step by step, into a combination of men who propose to prevent all possibility of a State Adirondack park in order that they may secure possession of the most beautiful territory on that glorious plateau, to lay it waste by the woodman's axe and to leave it denuded and ruined and absolutely worthless for any public purpose whatever.

Such is the fate that awaits the magnificent Adirondack preserve.

Unless the Legislature at once orders an investigation of the forest commission, which should be wiped from the face of the earth, there won't be shade enough left in the big woods to prevent a visitor from being sunstruck. A conspiracy is on foot to secure all the lands containing virgin forests in older to turn them over to a gigantic lumber trust. And Theodore B. Basselin, one of the State officers, whose special sworn duty it is to prevent this very thing, has brarenly gone into one lumber company himself, and the records will show to what extent he is helping along the general THE PROPLE WILL FOOT THE COST.

Already the conspirators have rendered it impossible for the State to establish the great Adirondack park, so earnestly desired by the whole peo ple of the State, except at an enormous cost. The power of the State to obtain the lands at a fair value by the exercise of the right of eminent domain has been taken away by a very shrewd trick. By forming lumber companies the chief conspirators have caused a large number of contracts to be made to run fifteen or twenty years for an enormous output of timber every year. Now, if the State wishes to come in and condemn this land, it must first make good these contracts. Therefore what should cost only a few hundreds of thousands of dollars will now cost the people millions.

Now, the conspirators have not done this in the hope that the State will establish a vast Adirondack park, but with the expectationt hat the whole projset will be defeated on account of the cost. They want the virgin forest for the merchantable timber It contains. They are lumbermen; they make their money out of timber, and the idea of a park is a ce of fol-del-rol with th m in which they can see no utility or sense. Lacking, as they may be, m public spirit and so anxious to add to their wealth that they would sacrifice the forests of the State, which once destroyed can never be replaced, these men, while sure to be condemned by every lever of the woods, cannot be one-tenth part so severely criticised as the recreant public officer of whom they made a catspaw.

COMMISSIONER BASSELIN'S POSITION. This is the most charitable term that can be used connection with Commissioner Basselin. Re claims that he is connected with but one lumber company and does not seem to appreciate the fact that that alone is the strongest possible reason why he should be removed from office. And when to that fact it is added, as a matter of record, that the very men with whom he is associated in the one company that he acknowledges he is connected with have obtained the consent of the Forest Commission to gobble up State lands, when that permission has been denied all other men, one can see how deeply Commissioner Basselin has got into this thing and how justly the Governor can summarily demand his resignation.

The conspiracy to prevent the establishment of a State park, to obtain for lumbering purposes the forious Adirondack forests and to utterly destroy the whole forest preserve began in 1887. Its ramitions are various and were followed with conside rable difficulty, but the HERALD is now in pos session of sufficient facts to disclose the whole The most barefaced move is one that has just been made to grab thousands of acres of magnificent virgin forest land, already owned by the State, by offering to exchange for it about times as much denuded and absolutely worthless

This move was made under cover of a law put through by the conspirators in 1887, and the report of the appraisers recommending this swindle was filed on Saturday last with the Comptroller of the It remains for him to say whether this outrage shall be permitted.

Another move in the conspiracy was the bidding in last week by the same men, who are with Commissioner Basselin in the lumber company, of all the lands in the Adirondack region that were of these tax sales thousands of acres revert to the valuable for a park or for jumbering purposes. This year not one inch of land reverts to the State. It has all been bought up by lumbormen associated with Commissioner Basselin, whose interests are determination to have no park until after they now grand and virgin forests. INDICATIONS OF COWARDICE

Is it at all strange, after the recital of these facts, that Commissioner Basselin is in favor of a very small State park, if any is to be had? Aud is it not strange that the other two Commissioners, Messrs. Cox and Knevals, have not the courage and hon-esty to act together in opposition to Basselin and his small park idea, when they understand the reason why he entertains that idea and do not hesitate to say so? If there ever was a commission that needed a shaking up the Forest Commission is that one. Mr. Cox is a nice old gentleman, who is perfectly content to fiddle away his time on a two by nine deer park down in the Catskills. That is his fad, and while he is absorbed in it the other

stand and divided they fall. Commissioner Knevals has it in his power to unite with Commissioner Cox and defeat Basselin in his desire to recommend s small park, which will leave all of the best woods on the outside to be devastated by the lumbermen. If Mr. Knevals did not think so much of appointing a lot of political heelers to office he would do this, but he evidently thinks that a little patronage is of far more importance than the whole Adirondack region.

WHISPERS IN COMMISSION. This Forest Commission is a wonderfully mysterious body. It seems to have an idea that no one can possibly find out the workings of its anti-quated machinery. It holds whispering meetings and makes a great show of industry, but as a mat ter of fact it has never done anything for the State to warrant its cost, and just now it is as dangerous as a broken lightning rod. One end of it ought to be stuck in the ground.

At this time the commission has about made up its alleged mind to recommend that the State Adirondack Park be of such size that it will look like a postage stamp on the map of the entire region and the stamp will not be one of the emerald green kind, which represents the virgin forest, but one of those dirty yellow stamps, the color of which denotes barren and burned over territory, That's EARLY ADVENT OF RAPID TRANSIT. the kind of park Commissioner Basselin wants. He has told me, when on his guard, that the park ought to contain about one million five hundred acres, but he tells everybody else that about eight hundred thousand acres would be enough, and he talks that way in the commission.

BACKBONE NEEDED SOMEWHERE. Perhaps after the HEBALD has published a few ars on Basselin and company the commission will feel like recommending a park that will take in the whole State. Just now they say that they haven't quite made up their minds as to the size of the park they will advocate in their annual report to the Legislature. But I know that Knevals leans toward Basselin's small park, rather against his own convictions, but in the faterest of some men whom he is desirous to keep in place and against whom, he is afraid, Basselin will combine with Cox if he goes back on the small park idea.

Still, you cannot tell how HERELD light on this subject will strengthen up Commissioner Knevals' spinal column and cause Commissioner Basselin to swear that he always wanted a park of the first The lumbermen, those devastators of the woods,

have long been alarmed at the growing popularity of the State Adirondack Park idea. Its success means a glorious heritage for future generations for health and recreation, but more or less immediate ruin to them. Men, whose self-interest is thus threatened by a most desirable public undertaking, have banded themselves together and by the manipulation of the Legislature and the secured influence of public officials have almost succeeded in rendering a State park an impossibility. To prevent this very thing, to watch against just such scheming, and to protect the forest in every possible shape and manner, the Forest Commission was formed on May 15, 1885, by a law, the title of which read "An act to establish a Forest Commission and to define its powers and duties and for the preservation of the forests."

COMM SSIONER AND INCORPORATOR. Let us look at the records to see what the commission has done to justify its existence. We will first consider Mr. Theodore B. Basselin, one of the Commissioners. Here is a man who has sworn to protect the forest and who is actively engaged in cutting it down. Here is a certificate of incorporation of Mr. Basselin's lumber company, copied from the books in the office of the Secretary of STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York,-

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York,—
ss.;—
The subscribers, Henry Patton, Thomas H. McGraw and Theodore B. Basselin, do hereby certify that we have associated together as a manufacturing corporation under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 40, Laws of 1848 of the State of New York, and the various amendments and extensions thereof, and do further certify—
First—That the corporate name of this corporation is the Besver River Lumber Company.
Second—That the objects for which said corporation is formed is to carry on and assist in carrying on or conducting the business of manufacturing lumber of every kind and everything made from lumber or wood and such business as may be incidental thereto, including the cuttracting for purchasing, holding, selling, conveying, mortgaging and managing or such real and personal property and estate as may be necessary or desirable to evable the said company to carry on its operations named in this certificate.

Third—The time of the existence of this company is thirty years from the date of the filling of this certificate.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock of this company is \$50,000.

certificate.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock of this company is \$50,000.

Fifth—The number of shares of which capital atock shall consist is 500 of \$100 each.

Sixth—The number of trustees of said corporation is three.

Sixth—The number of trustees of said corporation is three.

Neuenth—The following are the names of the
trustees who will manage the concerns of said
company for the first year, to wit:—Henry Patton,
of Albany, N. Y.; Thomas H. McGraw, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Thoudore B. Basselin, of Croghan,
N. Y., who are respectively atockholders in said
company and are citizens and residents of this
Name.

State.

Eighth—The name of the town and county in the State in which the operations of said company are to be carried on are the town of Denmark in the county of Lewis, in the State of New York, and such other towns and counties as may include property owned by said company or in which it shall have an interest, or as shall be necessary or convenient places for the transactions for the said company's business.

HENRY PATTON.

HENRY PATTON, THEODORE B. BASSELIN.

Dated Access 14, 1890.

State of New York, City and County of Albany, S.;—
On this fourteenth day of August, 1890, personally appeared the above named Henry Patton, Thomas H. McGraw and Theodore B. Basselin, known to me and to me known to be the individuals severally so named and described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged that they executed the said instrument.

J. M. LAWSON, Commissioner of Deeds, Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of Albany, Clerk's

STATE OF NEW YORK, only one county office, v.,—

1. Ansel C. Requa, clerk of said city and county and also clerk of the Supreme and County and also clerk of the Supreme and County and the county of the supreme and county and the county, and the county, and the county of the said county, and the well acquainted with the handwriting of the said Commissioner and verily believe that the signature of the said certificate is gonuine, and that the said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New York.

A. C. REQUA, Clerk.

Then follows a receipt for \$62 50 given by Deputy Treasurer Church for payment of the tax on the capital stock for incorporation.

The bringing to light of the above certificate shows why Commissioner Basselin is doing his best to defeat the Adirondack Park project. He unques tionably thinks it will interfere with his lumbering operations. Unable to defeat it outright he seeks to accomplish his purpose by narrowing the park to its smallest possible limits and locating it far away from the district which contains the original virgin forest. It seems indeed an outrage that a man should be allowed to remain in charge of the State forest property when his individual interests are thus clearly shown to be opposed to the interest of the State. And there is more evidence to come of Basselin's unfitness for his fered by the State for sale for taxes. Usually at position. He argues that he was a lumberman when he was appointed Forest Commissioner and State, and the people thus obtain at no cost land | that his recent connection with Messrs. Patton, McGraw and others is perfectly legitimate and in no way deterimental to the interests of the State. but it can be proved, as will be shown in the HERALD, that these very men who are associated diametrically opposed to the park idea and whose with Basselin in the Beaver River Lumber Comfootprints in other records of the State show their | pany have as stockholders in another company obtained privileges under color of law that have have cut all the merchantable timber from the been denied by Mr. Basselin's commission to at least a dozen other lumber corporations, I will send you soon full particulars of an extensive land grabbin scheme in which Mr. Basselin's co-partners in the Beaver River Lumber Company are deeply inter-

It would look as if the ghost of the late William M. Tweed had returned to earth and taken up his abode in the great Adirondack wilderness.

SPOOKS IN A WILL CONTEST.

Boston, Jan. 5, 1891 .- In the Supreme Court today Judge Holmes sustained the will of the inte Sally R. Sumner, of Hode Park. The testatrix left about \$20,000. Her will was contested on the ground that she was influenced by spiritualism, two Commissioners are working together. Knevals has his eyes on all the patronage in sight, while the state of the patronage in sight, while the state of the patronage in the state of the keeps his on the woods. United they will now go to the full Bench on appeal.

VERY HARMONIOUS,

BUT AWFULLY TAME.

Governor Hill's Slate for Assembly Officers Checked Off with Approval by the Democratic Caucus.

SHEEHAN FOR SPEAKER.

Milo M. Acker, of Steuben, Chosen by the Republicans as Their Leader

on the Floor.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1891 .- "Thank God, the Chamber is sanctified!" Gray bearded and white haired Senator McNaughton, of Rochester, stood like a priest of old in the Assembly Chamber tonight, just before the democratic caucus, and repeated this sentiment several times. It was great night for the State democracy. Its ohosen representatives for the first time in years had gathered to hold an Assembly caucus that meant somtehing. There was not a contest over a single office from Speaker to doorkeeper. It was harmonious, but awfully tame.

The republicans afforded a little more amusement by the manner in which the tall plumes of Putnam forged to the front. "Ham" Fish nailed Warner Miller's banner to the wall and made Jim Husted and all the Plattites bow down before it. There was no struggle on Jimmy's part and be nominated Mr. Miller's SHERHAN NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER.

There was no disguising the fact that every democrat felt tickled to death. Among the members present I noticed D. Cady Herrick, Lieutenant Governor Jones, George Weed, John B. Riley and strange-or perhaps not strange to say (the session will tell)-that independent republican business man, Johnny Brodsky, of "De Ait."

Dr. Bush, of Elmira, as senior member of the Democratic Caucus Committee of 1890, secured or-der, and Mr. Blumenthal, of New York, was chosen chairman of the caucus. He took a list up to the chair with him, from which the words "Executive Chamber" had been carefully clipped. Joe did not propose to have any outsiders rung in on the slate. Blumenthal congratulated the democracy and the people on the result he saw before him, and he was right, for it was a very good looking body of young men, with enough bald heads thrown in to give it tone and character.

Mr. Blumenthal thought that the defeat of rapid transit for New York had a good deal to do with the good luck of his hearers, and they heartily in-dorsed the sentiment. After assuring the demo-crate with awful seriousness that if they expected to continue in controlling the Assembly they must merit public confidence Joe satdown and studied his list.

merit public confidence Joe satdown and studied his list.

"Math Endres, of Erie, nominated that honest and standen gemocrat. William F. Sheehan, for Speaker. Blumenthal squinted at the list and nodded approval. Dr. Bush told how "Billy" had none itsel up seventy-four voies with fifty and had performed other valiant feats against the republican ajority.

"Charlie" McClelland, who expects that Sheehan will make him leader on the floor, referred to him affectionately as a green stripling from Erie in 1885, but a parliamentary general in 1600.

But it remained for John Connolly, who could not sit quiet any longer, to place the biggest oratorical wreath of roses on Mr. Sheehan's head. "The young Roman from Erie," he called him, and when John sat down there was more applause than at any other time during the evening.

Accombine to THE SLATE.

And William F. Sheehan was declared the unanimous choice of the democratic caucus for Speaker. Charles R. Defreest, whose name was also on Blumenthal's list, was chosen Clerk with equal unanimity. Captain Michael Redmond, of Cohoes, was nominated for Sergoant-at-Arms, in spite of the protest of ex-Senator Van Schaick, of Schoharie, who was not a member of the caucus, but who at frequent intervals insisted upon nominating some man for some position not upon the list, much to the smusement of the caucus and the constenation of Mr. Blumenthal, who, being near-sighted, was at times forced to scan the list very closely, "Ed" Moore, of Staten Island, secured the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms; Thomas Hassett, of Steuben, the stemographer's plum, and Lawrence Fitzpatrick and Kenneth Nevin the first and secured the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms; Thomas Hassett, of Steuben, the stemographer's plum, and Lawrence Fitzpatrick and Kenneth Nevin the first and secoul doortkeeper "pickings."

1 twee with great redief that Mr. Blumenthal

Lawrence Fitzatrick and Kenneth Nevin the first and secoud doorkeeper "pickings."

It was with great relief that Mr. Blumenthal checked every name on his list and realized that the delegates had not attempted to nominate a single candidate. He congratuated the caucus on the harmony that had prevailed and said he regarded it as an omen of the future which, by the way, "Jimmy" Husted does not believe.

After appointing Dr. Bush, Tim Sullivan, Adam Schaff, harry Gunther and James Riley the Cancus Committee of 1891 and passing highly culogistic resolutions on William L. Mulier, whose death in New York to-day was announced, the caucus adjourned.

journed.

The choice of Mr. Acker as leader by the republican caucus means nothing more nor less than a Miller victory over Platt at the vary start. Fish was made chairman of the Caucus Committee, and Mr. Platt can rest assured that no caucus will be called this session on the Rapid Transit bill or any other bill which does not legitimately belong to the province of politics. Complimentary nominations for Clerk, Sergeantat-Arms and other places went to Mr. Chickering Captain Manville and the men who held them in the last Assembly. With Fish on the Cancus Committee are General Husted, Sellick, of Oswego; Acker, of Steuben, and Whipple, of Cattaraugus.

Coming scrammles for place.

Coming scrammles for place.

There was an awful lot of hugging, hauling and pulling and burrah boys about the hotels all day, the result of which will not be known until the House officials selected to-night seelect their subordinates and sheehan announces the committees. Both he and Defreest are said to have in their possession lists similar to the one by which Mr. Blumenthal was guided to-night.

The United States Senatorship and the petty cierkships have one thing in common—no one knows anything about them. George Weed is here, but his father is not. It is evident that Mr. Weed is making no canvass whatever, but is relying solely on the Governor. And Governor Hill is still as dumb as an oyster, and as the settlement of the problem rests entirely with him, no predictions can be ventured. To a friend who pressed him to-day on this subject he said.

"There is time enough to discuss that when the organization of the House is out of the way."

RAFID TRANSIE.

New York's Rand Transit bill is here. Senator.

organization of the Hense is out of the way."

New York's Rapid Transit bill is here. Senator Ives brought it up with him and he will present it in the Senate to-morrow. John Connolly introduces it in the House. The bill is the Fassett Rapid Transit bill of last year. On this Senator Ives said:—"All we insist upon is the principle of home rule; we will not give that up. This bill is not so good as the Mayor's, but to insure rapid transit we have conceded all differences to the republicans, and present their bill of last year, insisting only that the Mayor's commission shall put it in operation. That is the only change made in the bill, and that is the shape we hope to pass it in."

made in the bifl, and that is the shape we hope to pass it in."

Colonel Webster has three New York bills to introduce at once. One is for a four hundred thousand bridge over the Harlem ship canal at the extension of Broadway; another is to extend the authority of the city to spend \$1,000,000 a year for new pavements for two years more. The third is the lateral grain bill of last year without the Ives' water rate amendment, with a clause requiring heavy bonds before permits to disturb pavements can be obtained. Another bill of the Colonel's provides for a State enumeration and a reapportionment. Senator Lithon will introduce a bill reducing the days of registration in the country from three to two and the inspectors of election from five to three.

The Legislature meets at eleven o'clock to-morrow, and after organization will adjourn for one week.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES

LEGAL HEARING ON THE CONTROL OF THE GRANITE STATE LEGISLATURE.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 Coxcoun. Jan. 5, 1891 .- The Supreme Court met in the Senate Chamber to-day to hear arguments on the injunction and mandamus proceedings relative to the roll of the next House of the New Hampshire Legislature. A crowd of lawyers and politicians was in attendance. The court met at eleven o'clock in the foreneon, but proceedings were deferred until two o'clock. At that hour the full Bench, excepting Judge Bingham, who is still sick, was present. The Bench, as present, cunsisted of four republicans and two democrats.

The case called was that of Harry Bingham et al. against Jewett, the issue being the pelition to prevent Clerk Jewett from placing the names of 'If Hampshire Legislature. A crowd of lawyers and

entitled" members on the roll. Among the witnesses called was Clerk Jewett, who declared his wish to be instructed by the Court. He admitted that, without instruction, he conceived it his duty to put the names in question upon the roll. Evidence was put in for the defence to the effect that the consus of 1890 being complete before the election occurred, on which ground counsel for the defence argued the duty of the clerk to put the names of "if entitled" members-elect upon the roll. John M. Mitchell, Cliver E. Branch and J. S. H. Frink are counsel for the plantiffs, and W. L. Foster, F. S. Streeter and Colonel Daniel Hall appeared for the defence. Further arguments will be made tomorrow.

Merceter min defence. Further arguments will be made to-morrow.

Senators Chandler and Blair were interested spectators to-day.

TWO HOUSES AND ONE SENATE IN MONTANA-THE REPUBLICAN HOUSE IGNORED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. HELENA, Jan. 5, 1891 .- The Helena Legislature oranized to-day, and, as was expected, with two houses. In the Sepate the democrats secured the organization without trouble. The State Auditor called the House to order, but no democrats responded. The republicans proceeded to organize, their Silver Bow confrères, whose election is ire, their Silver Bow confrères, whose election is disputed, assisting. In the democratic House, which met in another hall than the one selected for the assembling of the Legislature, disputed Silver Bow Representatives were also present. This House also organized, and subsequently was the only one recognized by the Senate or by Governor Toole. The Senate and democratic House will meet in joint session to morrow to receive the Governor's message.

The republicans were beaten by the action of Lieutenant Governor Pickards in refusing to hamper the democrats in organizing the Senate. It is probable that the republicans entitled to seats in the House will now seek a compromise.

WISCONSIN PLACED IN CHARGE OF A DEMO-CRATIC ADMINISTRATI N ONCE MORE.

Madison, Jan. 5, 1891.—The government of Wis consin is in the hands of the democracy for the first time since Governor W. B. Taylor retired. sworn in. The Assembly Chamber was jammed with people, who took every opportunity to give vent to their enthusiasm. There was a burst of applause when Governor-elect Peck, followed by the other State officers, all accompanied by the outgoing officers, entered and took their seats in a semicircia. Chief Justice Cole and Mayor Bashford occupied the Speaker's desk, Mayor Bashford, stepping forward, announced that the time had arrived to administer the eath of office to the officers elect and invited George W. Peck to come forward and be sworn in. The latter advanced with Governor Heard and Chief Justice Cole administered the eath in the usual formula. Atter Governor Peck had stepped down the Lieutenant Governor took his place and was sworn, and so on through the list.

The ceremony occupied about five minutes, after which Mayor Bashford addressed the audience, announcing the reception and the ball to follow. Theu the band in the gallery played and the big audience elowly left the big hall.

The inaugural ball to-night was the brilliant feature of the day's event. The Assembly chamber of the Capitol was handsomely decorated and there was a great crush present. Ex-Secretary Vilas and Mrs. Vilas were at the head of the Reception Committee. vent to their enthusiasm. There was a burst of

EFFORT TO DRAGOON SENATOR CAMERON INTO LINE FOR THE FORCE BILT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEHALD.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 5, 1891.-The republican members of the Pennsylvania House of Represen. tatives to-night adopted a resolution urging the speedy passage of the Force bill. Only a few members voted on the proposition and one voted against it. The purpose of the resolution is to intimidate Senator Cameron into the support of the Force bill.

DILEMMA (F A DUELLIST ON PRESENTING HIMSELF AS A LEGISLATOR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

Nasuville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1891.-A regular scene was enacted in the Tennessee State Senate to-day when Senators were requested to come forward and take the oath of office. Senator Galloway, of Memphis, asked the privilege of addressing the body, which was granted. He said he perceived the oath to be a double barrolled, iron-clad oath against duelling, and having always been responsible for his own utterances and always willing to serve his friends he had been involved in some duels—once as principal, in Mississippi; once as second, in Louisians, and twice as second, in Louisians, and twice as second, in Arkansas—but since the Supreme Court has decided unequivocally that duelling in another State was no bar to holding effice in this State he, having axplained his position, was willing to take the oath, and could do as honestly and conscientiously as any member of the body.

Mr. Gailoway was allowed to take the oath. Memphis, asked the privilege of addressing the

HOME RULE FOR BOSTON.

MATOR MATTHEWS IN HIS INAUGURAL RESENTS LEGISLATIVE INTERFEBENCE IN CITY AFFAIRS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5,1891. - The municipal govern ments of the twenty-eight cities in Massachusetts delivering the inaugural address. There is no especial interest in any of those events aside from

especial interest in any of those events aside from that of a local character except in the case of this city, where Nathau Matthews, Jr., democrat, succeeds Thomas N. Hart, republican, who was defeated as a third term candidate.

Mayor Matthews, in Lis inaugural address, criticised very incisively the management of municipal affairs in the New England metropolis. He stated in plain terms the fact that the people of the city are not receiving advantages commensurate with the burden of taxation laid upon them. For this he found four reasons—defective administrative methods; the loose, hapharard and unsystematic way in which public improvements have been undertaken; a radically bad system of taxation; and the dependence of the city government on the State Legislature. On the last point Mayor Matthews dwells with much force.

INGALLS AND THE FARMERS.

THE IRIDESCENT DREAMER CONFIDENT HE WILL NOT BE PLOUGHED UNDER IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 5, 1891 .- Richard C. Peterson, of Kansas, a personal friend of Senator Ingalls, who is now here, says the outlook is exceedingly

who is now here, says the outlook is exceedingly dark for the Senator, although the latter doesn't seem to regard it as so.

"ingails lacks fourteen votes of a majority," said Mr. Peterson, "and, as I understand it, expects to got the needed votes from the farmers, most of whom are old time republicans. These farmers are fanatics and will be apt to stick by their personal candidates for the Senate. There are a dozen or so of these, and the Alliance forces will be divided. Rather than see their particular pet man defeated many farmers will vote for Ingalls, and this is what he is relying upon. I don't think the show for him is good, however."

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan 5, 1891. - The women votors of Toronto, numbering several thousand, are sending committees to all the candidates for city counilmen in the various wards to learn wnether, if elected, they will vote to put women on the School board. If not, the women will vote against them at the city election. The women voters are led by Dr. Emily H. Stowe, president of the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association; Mrs. W. B. Hamiltou, vice president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and Mrs. Mary McDowell, president of the Toronto Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

DOES EVERYTHING WELL,

Nover print a paid advertisement as nows matter. Let very advertisement appear as an advertisement—no-sailing under falsa colora.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wiscopein Editorial Association, Wilsoukes, July 24, 1886. I asked ex-Judge Leo C. Dessar what sort of a Senator he thought Charles A. Dana would make.

"I have no doubt," replied Mr. Dessar, "that he would make an admirable one. He is the sort of man that does everything well. He has lots of brains, and as he has always been a deep student and a hard thinker there are very few men living who are now better equipped mentally than he is. If he were sent to the Senate the whole country would know that he was there and would be interested in what he had to say."

GETS HER WHITE FATHER'S MONEY.

BETTIE THOMAS LEWIS WINS A BIG LEGAL CON-TEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.] RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5, 1891.—Bettie Thomas Lewis was to-day declared by Judge Leake to be the legal heir of the late W. A. Thomas, whose estate is believed to be worth at least \$200,000. Though her father was a white man, Miss Lewis is now the

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE FORCE BILL

It Is Buried in the Senate by a Combination of Free Coinage Republicans with the Democrats.

FAINT HOPES OF RESURRECTION.

Mr. Hoar and His Disconcerted Followers Hold an Inquest Over the Remains.

SEVEN REPUBLICAN PALLBEARERS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1891.
When Mr. George took the floor to continue his

speech on the Election bill in the Senate to-day a motion was interposed by Mr. Stewart to take up the bill to provide against contraction of the cur-

Mr. George yielded the floor to have that motion made, much to the discontent of Mr. Hoar, who tried to impress upon the Mississippi Senator his own idea that the course adopted by Mr. George was at variance with the understanding between

Mr. Hoar was not permitted, however, to develop his ideas in that line because from Mr. Gorman and other democrats came the objection that the motion was undebatable, and Mr. Harris, who was in the chair, sustained the objection. The motion was put and carried. Thus the Elections bill was lisplaced and the Financial bill taken in its place. The republicans who voted for Mr. Stewart's motion were Messrs. Jones, of Nevaga; Houp, Stan-

ford, Stewart, Teller, Washburn, Wolcott and McConnell, of Idaho, who had only been sworn in about half an hour and used his first vote to down the Force bill. The vote was taken by yeas and nays and

tood:-Yens, 34; nays, 29, as follows:stood:—Yeas, 34; nays, 29, as follows:—
Yeas—Mossrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carlisle, Cockreil, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Konna, McConnell, Morgan, Pasce, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Shoup, Stanford, Stowart, leiler, Vance, Vost, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson of Maryland, and Wolcott—34.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Casey, Cullum, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillen, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Power, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge and Wilson (10wa)—23.

FOR FREE COINAGE.

The Elections bill having been thus displaced and the financial bill taken up in its stead, the latter bill was read by the clerk, and Mr. Stewart moved to amend it by adding a free coinage clause. His amendment, he said, would remonetize affver and place it back where it had been before it was excluded from the mints of the United States and

excluded from the mines of the function of a burges.

Mr. Sherman said that the sudden and unexpected change of scene and the introduction of a new topic of debate should not allow the revolutionary measure now proposed (Mr. Stewart's amendment) to pass without the serious and sober attention of every Senator. The fact that there had been an unexpected defection in the republican party would not relieve the minority of this body from its responsibility if it supported that measure.

body from its responsibility if it supported that measure.

Mr. Stewart replied to Mr. Sherman's argument, and invisited that it was not the silver men but the "gold ring" who had demonetized silver.

Mr. Reagan also replied to Mr. Sherman, and advocated the adoption of Mr. Shewart's amendment. He trusted that the Senate would provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

At the close of Mr. Reagan's remarks, Mr. Teller obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

The action of the Senate in displacing the Elections bill with the Financial bill was a complete surprise to the friends of the former measure, and several of the republican silver Senators who voted for the motion say it was without prior knowledge on their part.

So far as can be learned the arrangement to displace the Elections bill was not definitely effected until seme time after the Senate met, though there had been some quiet consultation prior to to-day on the subject.

The democrats are rejoicing over the displacement of the Elections bill and think it has received its death blow.

The Financial bill must now be displaced by a direct vote and has the coign of vantage heretofore occupied by the Elections bill. It has the right of way.

occupied by the Elections bill. It has the right of way.

The resolution to bring the fight to an end was reached sucdenly by the silver Senators.

A DECISIVE VOID.

Inquiry among republican Senators develops the fact that they were utterly taken aback at the displacement of the Elections bill. One western Senator who personally regards the bill with indifference, but was not willing to abandon it now that it was a party measure, said that the friends of the bill did not know what to think or do now, for they had been so surprised they had not had time to consider the situation. The Senator said he regarded the vote as decisive of the fate of the bill, and that was the opinion of the majority of his colleagues with whom he had talked.

Senator Spooner, one of the foremost advocates of the Elections bill, was seen, but would say nothing.

or the Elections only, was seen, but would say nothing.

Senator Jones returned to the city to-day, and the decision to hold a caneus, coupled with the arrival of Senator Jones, for whom Senator Stewart has been waiting, resulted in the determination to

morning.

A very lively inquest, which at times assumed the phase of a county Clare wake, was held over the Force bill at a meeting of republican Senators held at the residence of Senator Stockbritige to-night. The call for this meeting had dignified at by the name of a caucus, but the capt dat of Senator Stewart to-day in supplanting the Force bull in the Senate with the Silver bill deprived the gathering of such significance.

About thirty Senators were present, the silver mean being represented by Senators Stanford, Teller, Wolcott and Jones. No set speeches were made, but some very lively personal talk that was occasionally very bitter, and many recriminations were indulged in.

MR. HOAR'S LAMENT.

made, but some very lively, personal talk that was occasionally very bitter, and many recriminations were indulged in.

MR. Hoan's Lament.

Quite a passage of words took place between Senator Hoar and Senato Jones, of Nevada. Senator Hoar attended the meeting, attli smarting from the defeat that the darling measure of his heart met in the senate to-day, and he referred in terms that were very harsh to the action of the silver Senators in wantonly disragarding the wishes of the majority of their political colleagues and allying themselves with the democrats, and that, too, upon the very ere of a caucus which was to determine the line of procedure on both the Silver and the Force bills.

Senator Jones defended the silver men in his herexy Western way and gave blow for blow without fear or favor.

Senator Sherman asked the silver men when they thought a vote could be reached upon the bill in view of the necessity for immediate relief to the financial situation by legislation, and thought a vote could be reached by W. dinesday.

Senator Edmunds in a tone of marked sarcasm asked the silver men if they were sure their democratic allies would agree to a vote at the time they themselves were ready for action.

This was a poser to the free coinage advocates' and after a somewhat desultory conversation had been carried on upon the silver bill without the acquiescence of the democrata. Some sharp criticism was levelled at the free coinage advocates for placing themselves in this attitude.

Senator Quay suggested that a closure rule might operate to good advantage in the case of the Silver bill.

More acidity crept into the debate when it was insinuated that the silver speculators' fine italian

More acidity crept into the debate when it was insimusted that the sliver speculators' fine Italian hand could be discovered in the pending sliver

legislation.

The talk then drifted to the chances of the Force bill coming up after the Silver bill was disposed of. It was ascertained that the two loads Senators who voted for the Silver bill to-day would vote to take up the Force bill and it was the general impression that the Force bill could come up after the vote on the Silver bill.

No formal action was taken by the caucus and nothing was agreed upon, and when the exchange of personalities between the two factions became rather warm it was decided to adjourn without further ado.

Another caucus will be held later in the week at

offered in the House by Representative Bland, a member of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, providing that Monday, January 12, be set aside for the consideration of the bills reported by that committee and that the order be a continuing one until the bills are disposed of, if this resolution is a lopted it will insure a long talk in the House on financial matters, as there are half a dozen or more bills affecting the currency now before the committee. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

MR. REED'S COMMITTER AT LAST TAKES NOTICE OF THE SILVER POOL SCANDAL.

The vigorous arraignment of Czar Reed's dilly dallying with the Congressional silver pool scandal made by the HERRALD this morning bore good fruit. Seeing the impossibility of further procrastination in the matter without drawing an avalanche of adverse public opinion upon his head, Mr. adverse public opinion upon his head, Mr. Reed this morning called a meeting of his Committee on Rules and had before them a pretty stiff letter which he had received from Mr. Dockery, reminding him of the large of five weeks since the resolution was introduced in the House and referred to the committee providing for an investigation of the scandalous charges made against Congressmen of their connection with interested silver legislation.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, at which time it is understood Mr. Dockery's resolution will be reported to the House. This delay in action was urged by Mr. Reed in order to allow another day in which to determine if testimony can be secured warranting an investigation.

BEFORT OF THE BEAPPORTIONMENT BILL AND

REPORT OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL AND NEW YORK'S CHANCES OF A RECOUNT.

The Senate Committee on the Eleventh Census to-day reported the Reapportionment bill to the Senate without amendment, as it passed the House. The report did not have the concurrence of the full committee. A minority report will be presented, headed by a republican—Senator Davis, of Minnesota. The objection which the minority will urge to the bull is that it deprives New York, Minnesota and Arkansas each of one Representation.

will arge to the bill is that it deprives New York, Minnesota and Arkansas each of one Representative in Congress.

A vigorous fight is to be waged against the Resportionment bill in the Senate, and quite a number of Senators, including several republicans, will make some remarks upon Mr. Porter's alleged census and Mr. Porter's peculiar methods of taking as company which that gentieman cannot construe as complimentary. New York's case will receive liberal attention in the discussion and an amendment will be offered to the Reapportionment bill providing for either a recount of the city or the addition of one Representative in Congress. A yea and nay vote will be taken and the friends of fair play and justice put on record.

Representative Dunnell, chairman of the House Committee on the Eleventh Census, told me to-day he had decided to hold a meeting of his committee next Wednesday, and that New York city's case, now pending before the committee, would "probably" be considered then on the testimony adduced at the recent hearings.

MR. BELENAP FAVORS MAKING THE REDUCTION

MR. BELENAP FAVORS MAKING THE REDUCTION OF PENSION FEES DETROACTIVE.

Representative Belknap, of the House Committee on Pensions, the author of the bill reducing fees of attorneys in increase cases from \$10 to \$2, returned to the city to-day and learned for the first time of Commissioner Raum's recommendation in favor of a \$2 fee provided it applies only to future

favor of a \$2 fee provided it applies only to future cases. Mr. Bellmap expressed great surprise at the qualified indersement and thinks the provision urged by the Commissioner will not be son-curred in. Mr. Bellmap said:—

"I think the proposed reduction of fees should be made retreactive and apply to pending cases. The Commissioner of Pensions scknowledges that a fee of \$10 is too much and \$2 enough in future cases? From a careful personal calculation I am satisfied that \$2,400,000 is involved in this qualified indersement of the Commissioner. If his suggestion is concurred in it means that sum in the pockets of the pension attorneys."

Mr. Bellmap has received applications from Grand Army posts all over the United States for copies of the report on his bill. They all indorse his action, and many of them refer in highly complimentary terms to the stand which the Heraum has taken in their behalf in this matter of exorbitant fees.

Mr. Farouhar Hoppes To Pass The Ship sup-

MR. FARQUHAR HOPES TO PASS THE SHIP SUB-SIDIES BY THE AID OF NEW YORK DEMOCRAT . Congressman Farquhar intends to call up the Shipping bills again to-morrow. He expects[strong democratic opposition but hopes to pass them by a majority of ten or twelve. He says that the New Tork city democrats will mostly vote for the bills. He has also received assurances which lead him to expect the votes of the two California democrats and one democrat from Louisiana. With this force he expects to offset the republican defection in the West and carry the bills through. The debate will probably end on Wednosday.

WASHINGTON NOTES. The conference report on the Urgent Denoiency

bill has been agreed to. Senator McConnell, of Idaho, presented his credentials and was sworn in.

Senator Sawyer to-day introduced a bill to create

Senator Sawyer to-day introduced a bill to create the office of fourth assistant postmaster general, with a salary of \$4,000 a year.

Representative Clunie, of California, introduced a bill to place cassiscrite, bar, block and pig tin, coal, bituminous and shale and coal slack or cuim on the free list.

Judge Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, was this morning sworn in to office as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and took his seat on the bench.

A secret session of the Senate was held at the instance of Senator Sherman for the purpose of enabling the Committee on Foreign Relations to make a report relative to the Nicaragua Canal Company's affairs, the general purport of which is to pany's affairs, the general purport of which is to demonstrate that the causi concession is intact and is not threatened further by international com-plications.

EXPERIMENTAL ARMY GUNS.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STHEETS, N. W.,
WARRINGTON, Jan. 5, 1891.
In 1883, as a result of the recommendation of a

committee on heavy ordnance, of which Senator Logan was president, the Ordnance Department of the army contracted for three 12-inch experimental annon-one of east from another with a cast from body with a steel tube and the third of cast iron hooped and tubed with steel. The last two of these guns have only recently been completed, and

these guns have only recently been completed, and the department has just began experiments at Sandy Hook to determine their worth.

The first, or all cast fron gun, was tried several years ago, and although it stood the endurance test better than the ordinance officials anticipated it was condemned before one-third the specified number of rounds had been fired. The gun now being tried is the one with the steel lining. It has stood the test remarkably well thus far, about seventy rounds having been fired without any sigus of weakening and good velocity results being obtained. The remarks however, are not equal to the modern all steel guns, and but for the fact that the law requires it, no further tests would be made. The one point thus far determined is that the steel ined gun is superior to the all cast iron.

Future firings will be made with the view of determining the relative morits of the cast iron gun lined with the steel tube and the one lined and hooped with tistel. The latter, which has not yet been tried, it is assumed, will be the best of the three and will doubtless make a serviceable gun, but even with this admitted ordnance officials say that these are the last guns of the kind that will ever be built and that east iron has had its day, as far as material for guns is concerned.

The President has directed the transfer of the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Ind. T., and

LENGTH OF A NAVAL CRUISE.

Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court. Brooklyn, handed down a decision yester-day in the case of Charles Bernhardt, a musician,

who neserted from the Navy Yard and was arrested last November while employed in Zipp's Casino. Bernhardt claimed that he had enlisted for a cruise on the Chicago, and had gone to the Mediterraneau on the ship. He demanded his discharge

terraneau on the ship. He demanded his discharge on his return to Brooklyn, and it was refused him. Then he descreed. On the trial United States District Attorney Oakey held that in naval circles a cruise meant the period between the day on which a vessel was ordered to see and the time she was ordered out of commission, and that the Chicage had not been ordered out or commission.

Judge Benedict in his decision supports Mr. Oakey's view of the case, and states that as the cruise of the Chicage has not yet expired, the custody of the petitioner set forth in the return to the writ of habeas corpus is a lawful custody from which the petitioner is not entitled to be released. The writ of habeas corpus is discharged and Bernhardt is remanded to the custody of the

naval authorities.

The Musical Union, of which Bernhardt is a member, will appeal the case to the United States Cir

NAVAL NOTES, Washington, Jan. 5, 1891.—The Kenrsarge, Commander Borace Elmer, now at the Norfolk Navy

Yard for a supply of provisions and to complete her complement of men, has been ordered to join Admiral Gnerardi and the other vessols of his squairon at Port an Prince. She will leave for her cruise on the 20th inst.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$700,000 for the construction of a dry dock at Port Orchard, Wash. the point selected by the commission appointed by the Pre-dignt to that purpose. The bill also appropriates \$50,000

Senator Alien has introduced a bill making an appropriation of Senator McMillin.

IN THE HOUSE.

Simultaneously with the action of the Senate today in taking up the Silver bill g resolution was for the purchase of the site.